

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CLXXX.
THREE NEW CRITONOID SPECIES FROM TROPICAL AMERICA

R. M. King and H. Robinson
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560

The following three new species are described from material that was sent to us for identification.

Asplundianthus sagasteguii R. M. King & H. Robinson sp. nov. Plantae subscandentes laxae ramosae. Caules pallidi teretes puberuli vel pilosi interdum glabrescentes. Folia opposita, petiolis 8-13 mm longis dense sericeis; laminae ovatae 4-7 cm longae et 1.5-2.6 cm latae base late acutae vel subrotundatae margine serratae apice anguste acutae minute acuminatae supra subglabrae vel sparse pilosae in nervis puberulae subtus glandulo-punctatae dense minute tomentellae et pilosulae in nervis sericeae in nervulis pilosulae 2-5 mm supra basem valde trinervatae. Inflorescentiae late dense corymbosae, ramis dense puberulis, ramis ultimis plerumque 2-4 mm longis. Capitula ca. 7 mm alta et 3 mm lata; squamae involucri ca. 25 subimbricatae valde inaequales suborbiculares vel anguste oblongae 1-5 mm longae et plerumque 1.0-1.3 mm latae margine anguste scariosae apice rotundatae extus 4-costatae glabrae. Flores ca. 10-12 in capitulo azulini; corollae 5 mm longae anguste infundibulares, tubis indistinctis ca. 2 mm longis glabris, faucis glabris, lobis triangularibus ca. 0.8 mm longis et 0.4 mm latis laevibus extus sparse glanduliferis; filamenta in parte inferiore 0.1-0.2 mm longa in parte superiore ca. 0.35 mm longa; thecae; appendices antherarum ovato-triangulares ca. 0.35 mm longae et 0.18 mm latae; achaenia 2.3-2.8 mm longa subglabra superne sparse glandulifera et minute setifera; setae pappi ca. 35 plerumque 3.5-4.0 mm apice angustiores acutae. Grana pollinis ca. 22 μ in diametro.

TYPE: PERU: Huancabamba: Piura: Canchaque- Minas Turmalina, 2250 m 23 Julio 1975, Sagastegui, Cabanillas, Dios 8273 (Holotype US, Isotype MO).

Asplundianthus sagasteguii is closely related to A. scabrifolius (B. L. Robinson) K. & R. of Peru and A. stuebelii (Hieron.) K. & R. of Ecuador but differs most notably from both by the minute dense almost hyphal blackish tomentum of the leaf undersurface. Asplundianthus scabrifolius differs further by the more

hispid stems and the more scabrous upper surfaces of the leaves, and A. stuebelii has more hirsute stems and more setiferous non-glanduliferous achenes.

Critonia iltisii R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.
Plantae frutescentes usque ad 3 m altae pauce ramosae. Caules fulvescentes vel rubrescentes teretes insicco sulcati glabri. Folia opposita, petiolis ca. 1.5-3.0 cm longis in parte exalatis; laminae ovato-lanceolatae 12-18 cm longae et 3-8 cm latae fere ad tertio inferiore angulatae et trinervatae base anguste cuneatae in petiolis acuminate decurrentes margine superne serratae apice anguste breviter acuminatae supra subglabrae persparse pilosulae in nervis sparse puberulae subtus minute puberulae in axillis nervorum densius puberulae. Inflorescentiae terminales pyramidaliter paniculatae, ramis sparse hirsutis, ramis ultimis tenuibus plerumque 5-8 mm longis subglabris. Capitula cylindrica 13-15 mm longa et 2-3 mm lata; squamae involucri flavo-virides ca. 30 subimbricatae ca. 8-seriatae valde inaequilongae 1-10 mm longae 0.7-1.5 mm latae ovatae vel oblongo-lanceolata margine distincte anguste scariosae apice anguste rotundatae solum in apice minute fimbriatae extus glabrae 4-6-costatae. Flores ca. 6 in capitulo; corollae albae ca. 7 mm longae tubaeformes plerumque glabrae in lobis extus pauce glanduliferae et puberulae, lobis oblongis ca. 0.8 mm longis et 0.4 mm latis; filamenta in parte superiore 0.15-0.20 mm longa; thecae ca. 1.8 mm longae; appendices antherarum oblongae ca. 0.35 mm longae et 0.23 mm latae; achaenia 5.0-5.5 mm longa lanosa base angustiora; carpopodia parva; setae pappi ca. 50 plerumque 7.5-8.0 mm longae superne leniter latiores. Grana pollinis ca. 23 μ in diametro minute asperula.

TYPE: GUATEMALA: EL PROGRESO: 6-8 km S of El Progreso. Near Agua Caliente. 610 m. January 4, 1976. Hugh H. Iltis G-72 (Holotype US, Isotypes WIS, MO). Paratype: MEXICO: CHIAPAS: between San Fernando and Chalona, 1/2/49. Ida K. Langman 3832 (PH).

Critonia iltisii is distinguished by the angulate margins of the leaves and by the lanate achenes. The pubescence of the achenes would indicate closest relationship to Critonia eriocarpa (B. L. Robinson & J. Greenman) K. & R. of Oaxaca but the latter has shorter ovate leafblades without long-cunneate bases and has the involucre only 5-6-seriate lacking the distinctively numerous series of shorter basal bracts.

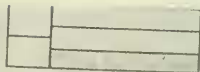
Grosvenoria campii R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp nov. Plantae frutescentes vel subarborescentes usque ad 4 m altae laxae ramosae. Caules fulvescentes teretes glabri in parte minore fistulosi deinde distincte lenticelliferi, internodiis plerumque 2-6 cm longis. Folia opposita, petiolis 1.0-2.5 mm longis; laminae ellipticae plerumque 7-9 cm longae et 2.0-3.3 mm latae base cuneatae vix acuminatae margine minute subserrulatae apice abrupte breviter anguste acuminatae supra glabrae vel glabrescentes nitidae subtus pallidiores glandulo-punctatae in nervis et nervulis subtomentellae, nervis pinnatis, nervis secundariis utrinque ca. 6 sensim valde ascendentibus. Inflorescentiae late dense corymbosae, ramis et ramulis sparse tomentellis. Capitula ca. 7 mm alta et 3 mm lata in glomerulis paucicapitatis sessilia; squamae involucri subimbricatae valde inaequales 1-6 mm longae et 0.8-1.0 mm latae, squamae exteriores ovatae vel late oblongae obtusae 4-6-costatae margine anguste scariosae dense fimbriatae extus glabrae vel glabrescentes, squamae interiores anguste oblongae vel lineares facile deciduae bicostatae apice breviter acutae vel anguste rotundatae breviter fimbriatae. Flores ca. 10-15 in capitulo; corollae extus lavandulae intus albae 5 mm longae leniter infundibulares glabrae, tubis indistinctis 1.5-2.0 mm longis, lobis triangularibus ca. 0.7 mm longis et 0.4 mm latis; filamenta in parte superiore 0.2 mm longa; thecae ca. 1.5 mm longae; appendices antherarum oblongo-ovatae ca. 0.4 mm longae 0.25 mm latae obtusae; achaenia 2.0-2.5 mm longa glandulifera, carpodia breviter cylindrica ca. 0.3 mm longa; setae pappi ca. 35 plerumque 2.5-3.5 mm longae base dense confertae superne tenuiores apice vix vel leniter latiores. Grana pollinis ca. 25 μ in diametro.

TYPE: ECUADOR: CHIMBORAZO-CANAR BORDER. near Tipococha, 9,800-10,400 ft. July 7, 1945, W. H. Camp E-4068 (Holotype NY).

Grosvenori campii is intermediate in stem form, in leaf pubescence and leaf shape between the two basic types previously recognized in the genus and helps to prove their relationship. The stem is not fistulose as in G. coelocaulis (B. L. Robinson) K. & R. of Peru but has some hollow areas near the nodes. The leaves are elliptical as in G. coelocaulis but has the more pinnate venation of G. rimbachii (B. L. Robinson) K. & R. and G. hypargyra (B. L. Robinson) K. & R. of Ecuador. The leaves are pubescent below unlike G. coelocaulis but not densely so as in the two Ecuadorian species.



Asplundianthus sagasteguii R.M.King & H.Robinson,
Holotype, United States National Herbarium. Photos by
Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum
of Natural History.



... in dense shade.
... forest with Quercus.

○

2781980

72

Critonia iltisii R.M.King & H.Robinson, Holotype,
United States National Herbarium.



PLANTS OF ECUADOR

W. H. Comp., No. 1 4408

July 22, 1944

Gravelly clay comp. Pl. 24' 0" (11)

Tree-like shrub to 4 m. lvs deep green, glid above;
alc pubesc. below. Bracts pale green, the inner
tipped with pale reddish purple. Tube of corolla pale
purplish-rose, the lobes internally white. Anthers
creamy-white; stigmas white.

PROV. CHIMBORAZO—CASA R. BORDER (western extremity)

♀ 6416-6417: Between Rio Rana (R. 1251 ft.) and Japaguá (10,520 ft.). ♀ 6453-6479: near Tipuricha, 9,433-10,500 ft. ♀ 6480-6189: near El Techo, 10,433-11,300 ft. ♀ 6190-6191: near Puma, 10,500-10,500 ft.

Distributed by the New York Botanical Garden

Grosvenoria campii R.M.King & H.Robinson, Holotype,
New York Botanical Garden.



Enlargements of heads. Top: Asplundianthus sagasteguii. Middle: Critonia iltisii. Bottom: Grosvenoria campii.